

THE
Half-day Saints' Millennial Star.

He that hath an ear, let him hear what the Spirit saith unto the churches.—Jesus Christ.

Come out of her, my people, that ye be not partakers of her sins, and that ye receive not of her plagues.—A Voice from Heaven.

No. 37, Vol. XVIII.

Saturday, September 13, 1856.

Price One Penny.

**MINUTES OF A SPECIAL COUNCIL OF THE AUTHORITIES OF THE
EUROPEAN MISSIONS.**

(Continued from page 564.)

Elder JESSE B. MARTIN gave a representation of the South, Land's End, and Wiltshire Conferences.

He said, "With regard to my field of labour, I can say that it is in very good condition. The brethren and sisters are willing to listen to the counsel of those who are over them, and, not only to listen to but to pay a practical attention to it.

"The South Conference numbers about 503 members. The Bristol Branch constitutes about one half of them, the rest are scattered over a large extent of country. Last March we adopted tithing in Bristol; since then we have been doing pretty well, and have been paying off debts that have been upon us for years, and the determination of the Saints is, to free themselves from debt, and every incumbrance, and to do a good work. I feel glad that tithing has been instituted. We have been prospering and baptizing some nearly every week. This has caused jealousy among the ministers a little; and they have sent mobs against us, who have assembled around our chapel and annoyed us with rotten eggs, &c. We have been to the Mayor; he has promised us protection, but this protection seems to extend only as far as our chapel door, when we get from there, our protection is gone.

"The Wiltshire Conference I can boast of. It is in first-rate working order. In the Bath Branch we have established the tithing; we did it for the salvation of the Branch, which was in a very low condition before we commenced it, and just ready to be scattered to the four winds. We prayed for something to do the Saints good, and soon after established tithing, and it has proved salvation on account of its good results. At the last Conference meeting the Saints unanimously voted to adopt it throughout the Conference. Since then means have come in regularly, the book debt has been considerably lessened, and the determination that has been formed is, to free ourselves from debt as soon as possible.

"The brethren of the Priesthood are united generally. One will kick now and then, and turn out and oppose us. Elders Hanham, Phillips, and Scofield, are all the time seeking the interests of the Saints, and to build up the kingdom of God. The Lord is working mightily with them, and the devil is too, because he sees us so united. If you could spare me a couple of Elders, I could find them plenty of work. I have tried to find as many as I want in my field of labour, but have only succeeded in getting one. We are doing the best we can with the little

means we have. The harvest truly is great, but the labourers are few. We are preaching out of doors as much as we can, and if we can get a man that the parsons would let alone, I think he would do good.

"I feel first-rate, and am happy in being in your midst. I pray that God will give me wisdom to do His will, in all respects, that we may all magnify our Priesthood, that we may gain the approbation of brother Orson here, and also of our brethren when we go home to Zion, in the name of Jesus Christ. Amen."

After a few remarks by President RICHARDS, "Come let us anew," &c., was sung, when the Council adjourned to meet on the following day at 9 o'clock a.m.

Benediction by Elder PHINEAS H. YOUNG.

Tuesday 22. The Council met pursuant to adjournment, and was opened by singing, "The Spirit of God like a fire is burning," &c. Prayer by Elder WILLIAM MILLER.

President RICHARDS made a few remarks pertaining to the business of the Council, and called upon Elder W. C. Dunbar, Pastor of the London, Kent, Reading, and Essex Conferences, to give a representation of his field of labour.

Elder DUNBAR said, "I received the care of the London Pastorate six months ago, and started upon my labours with pleasure. Elder Kimball was diffusing there the real mountain, 'Mormon' spirit which he possessed himself, and which he received from his father and the Prophets of Israel, and it seemed to agree with the Saints. He laid plans for their benefit in a temporal point of view. My course has been to walk in his footsteps, which I have done, and the Saints are continuing to improve up to this time. I believe that there is not a better set of Elders anywhere than there is in the London district. I feel to recommend them as good men—as men who seek the interests of the kingdom of God first. They have been one with me in everything, and it has indeed been a pleasure to labour with them.

"The Kent Conference is in a particularly flourishing condition—good prospects for baptisms. We have been ordaining good young men, and sending them out into new places. The spirit of opening new places is increasing. We have been prophesying to the Saints that there are

going to be more good people baptized there than there ever has been.

"London is the metropolis, and stands high as a city, but in other respects it does not stand so high, yet there are good Saints there—no better anywhere, but circumstances have prevented the free flow of the Holy Ghost. I feel that there will be a good work done. Circumstances are favourable for bringing about such a result; a visit from brother Benson would help it along.

"We have got the walking Scriptures—the modern edition of which comprises also the principles and revelations of Joseph Smith, Brigham, Heber, &c. These are the Scriptures that have been preached from in that district; they are kindling a good spirit. I believe that three or four of the American brethren would do good in that Pastorate.

"The Book Agency has been in a deplorable condition. Brother Kimball improved it, but there is room for improvement still. We have laid the tithing before the Saints generally, and they received it joyfully. They seemed to think that they could not commence it before they were out of debt. I believe if it were to be put into operation to-morrow, they are ready for it. I feel full of prophecy about brother Ross, and the brethren connected with him—that there will be a good work done there through them."

Elder J. D. Ross, who has been appointed to succeed Elder Dunbar, made a few remarks, more especially about the London Conference.

Elder JOHN C. HALL, Pastor of the Southampton and Dorsetshire Conferences, represented his field of labour.

He said, "The Southampton Pastorate embraces a wide extent of country, and not many Saints. There are hundreds of square miles in it where the Gospel has not been preached, or so very slightly that it is not worth mentioning. We could do with numbers of Travelling Elders. The tithing has been well received, especially in the Dorsetshire Conference. There is nowhere now where tithing is not being paid. I communicated with brother Franklin before introducing it, and obtained his sanction; and it has been carried out since the May Conferences. In the Southampton Conference they are not quite so forward, but those who do it, do it with spirit. The chief of them paid more than a tenth before, and I must say

that since tithing has been adopted, the funds have dropped off. When I get the opportunity to go around among the Saints, I mean to press the matter, and I believe it will become more general.

"The Pastorate contains about 530, they are good Saints generally. The Dorsetshire Conference paid the whole of their Temple Offering by the 30th June; the Southampton Conference has also paid theirs. The Book Agency is in good condition. The book debt is rather more now than when I went there, but I trust I shall be able to leave it better than I found it. The Dorsetshire Conference is a little the worst in this respect. It is very poor, and only numbers about 130 Saints, and many of them are without bread to eat.

"We have been baptizing, and the Gospel is spreading. Those who have been cut off are glad to renew their covenants, and do their first works; they feel better than ever. There is one Travelling Elder in the Southampton Conference. We want Elders very bad. The spirit of the people is pretty good, although the remembrance of past events of an unpleasant character works a little in the minds of some. We have a good deal to do, and expect to have; we have raised £236 in six months, and having done that, we feel that we can do more. We have organized some new Branches, but it has been chiefly out of old stock. We have removed some Presidents of Branches who were not so much alive as they should have been.

"The brethren who labour with me do well. They are one with me in all things, and I believe all things will work well.

Elder JAMES CARRIGAN, Pastor of the Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, and Leicestershire Conferences, represented his field of labour.

He said, "I can say that the Saints in my field of labour are a good people. When I arrived there, not quite two years ago, there was some misunderstanding existing; and the Saints did not feel as well as I could have wished. Pastor Smith proved himself a good man while there, and I have found that wherever I have followed him, he has done his duty.

"The Saints are faithful and have done well, and are willing to carry out any counsel that may be given them, by the Presidency in the British Isles. We have

not fully adopted the tithing yet. We were very busy endeavouring to get up the Temple Offering, when the *Star* came out in which the tithing was recommended. We had spoken of it frequently before; since then I have been asked by the officers when they were to adopt it; I have answered now. They have said, 'The Saints are ready for it, and we shall adopt it immediately.'

"The Leicestershire Conference is improving. The Saints are doing well, and are willing to carry out the instructions of the servants of the Lord.

"The finances are increasing considerably of late, and they are also in the Derbyshire Conference.

"We have had a good deal of preaching around that district of country, and that, with the distribution of a few thousands of the pamphlet entitled *Marriage and Morals in Utah*, has created a good influence, and stopped the mouths of gainsayers. There were three parsons who used to come out against us; one of them brother Franklin wrote a letter to *through the Star*. They are silenced now, and their influence has gone down. We have felt to come out and stand by the principles of 'Mormonism,' and do our very best to make them known. With regard to the Presidents of Conferences I will say, that when any misunderstanding has arisen, they have been willing to be put right. If there is anything which should be mentioned that I have forgotten, I hope that brother Wheelock will help me out."

Elder WHEELOCK arose and said, "I will simply say, that I have never seen a more decided improvement than I have seen in Nottingham. During the past brother Carrigan has done well, and the people feel to uphold him, and he shall be blessed while in these lands. I went there and counselled him, in the midst of unpleasant circumstances, and through the wisdom of the Holy Spirit, and by the help of God, things have been improved."

Elder D. B. DILKS, Pastor of the Chesham, Worcestershire, and Herefordshire Conferences, gave a representation of his field of labour.

He said, "Brethren, I feel happy to be in your midst, to make a representation of my field of labour. I can say that, as a whole, it is in good condition. I feel tolerably well satisfied with it. For fear

I might forget, I will here beg a share of the good brethren who are coming from Zion. We should be glad to see brother Benson in that part of the country. We have got a very good chapel in Cheltenham. We have adopted the tithing throughout my Pastorate, and I think the Saints have taken to it very well. There are some who make objections to it, but those who have been good payers heretofore generally adopt it. I do not think that we shall get much more means than we did before.

"My Pastorate is a district of country where very low wages are paid. Many have to work for from seven to nine shillings a-week; ten shillings are considered very good wages. But the Saints do well there notwithstanding these things. The Worcester Saints during the past quarter have gone far beyond the mark of any previous one. The Saints in my Pastorate are very anxious to emigrate. Some went out to the Valley last season whom President Young confirmed. The Presidents of the Conferences under my charge are good brethren, although, like myself, they are young and inexperienced in the ministry.

"We are baptizing every week, and a good spirit prevails. We have distributed about 200 of the pamphlet, entitled *Marriage and Morals in Utah*. They have been sent to officers in the army, and to gentlemen of every grade. Since then, we have been known over all Cheltenham.

"I feel well in the work; I am now passing the third year in England, and if the brethren say so, I am willing to stay another third. I think I have told about the condition of my Pastorate."

Elder WILLIAM G. YOUNG, Pastor of the Sheffield, Bradford, Hull, and Lincolnshire Conferences, gave a representation of his field of labour.

He said, "Brethren, I need not say that I am happy to be here to-day, you can judge me by yourselves. I have a good field of labour, and the work of God is foremost in the minds of the Saints generally. As soon as I learned that it was the mind and will of brother Franklin that the law of tithing should be practised among the Saints, I went to work and introduced it. The only trouble I had was, that the Saints wanted to commence it before I was ready.

"We have not done as much as I have wished to see done since I have had charge

of the Sheffield Pastorate. The Conferences have not done as well as they did last year, but I am determined that in the next half year, we will endeavour to do twice as much as we have done in the previous one. I have had the books under my own control and observation, along with the Presidents of Conferences, so that I might see and understand all about their financial affairs.

"The Spirit of God seems to be with the Saints. I here make a request of Presidents Richards and Pratt to let me have some good, faithful brethren from Zion to take hold with us, that we may make the Spirit of Zion felt in those Conferences, and keep that influence when we get it. There are no better people in England than these. There is a general spirit of inquiry among them, and a prospect of more being baptized than there ever has been. We have baptized 205 in that Pastorate during the last half year. We have emigrated seven Travelling Elders, and we released one more to go, but he has failed to do so, and we have lost sight of him. We have disposed of nine Travelling Elders from my Pastorate, and have got but two to supply their places; these are good men and will work, but we are short of help, and I do not feel like calling out men unless I believe they will do more good than harm. We have good men there, but they have large families, and I do not consider it wisdom to call them out. The most of our young men have gone to Zion."

President RICHARDS made a few remarks respecting brother Young's field of labour.

He said, "For anything that I know, brother Young's Pastorate is in as good condition as I ever knew it to be. The Saints have not seemed to produce as much for the various funds as they have done before, from the fact that they have had to help Travelling Elders away, but I have not the least doubt that in the next half year they will do more than in the past. Brother Young be of good cheer, you shall be blessed, and the people shall be blessed."

Elder CHARLES R. DANA, Pastor of the Manchester, Liverpool, and Preston Conferences, gave a representation of the work in those Conferences.

He said, "Beloved President and brethren of the Council, I have great joy in my field of labour. The Presidents of Con-

ferences are good men, and I am blessed in their society, and in the union that exists among us. I believe that we love one another, and have tried to do each other good. Since I have been in England I have never enjoyed myself better, nor as well as I do at the present time. I regret that Elder Kay is going to leave the Liverpool Conference. I say before this assembly, that I love brother Kay with all my heart. He has had no Travelling Elder in his Conference for some time; there were two in the beginning of the year, but they have emigrated, and Elder Kay has been Travelling Elder as well as President of the Conference. He has succeeded first-rate. While speaking on this subject, I will say, that I should like an Elder from Zion to travel in the Isle of Man. I believe that he would do good. There are a good people in that Island or I am deceived.

"The Manchester Conference is in a tolerably good condition. The President is one with me. I feel to bless brother Noble all the day long. We have three Travelling Elders in that Conference.

"The Saints are going along extremely well with the tithing. It is known to most of you, that Elder G. D. Grant was my predecessor, he did as good a work as could be expected considering the circumstances. Under his care the Conferences paid off a good many debts, but still there were many left to be paid in the Branches. The Liverpool Conference has paid the Queen's Hall debt of £84, and the Branches are out of debt, with the exception of one or two. The Book Agency is in good condition.

"The tithing system works so charmingly well, that I love it, and the Saints love it also; and I will tell the reasons why. Some of the brethren have said, in giving their representations, that some of the Saints have paid more than a tenth. This is true in my Pastorate, and the tithing has had the effect of making the payments more equal. Our apportionment of Temple Offering will be paid in a few days, with the exception of that for the Liverpool Conference, which would have been paid, had it not been for their Hall debt.

"We are circulating, as fast as we can, a goodly number of the pamphlet, entitled *Marriage and Morals in Utah*, and I believe that they will do much good. I do not know of any jarring in the Priest-

hood. Elder Craig is one with me, and labours faithfully for the building up of the kingdom of God.

"I can say, brethren, that with all my weaknesses, I have endeavoured to do my best in my field of labour, and I feel that I have the faith, prayers, and confidence of the Saints, and my constant prayer is, that God will bless them, in the name of Jesus. Amen."

Elder JAMES LAVENDER, Pastor of the Cambridgeshire, Bedfordshire, and Norwich Conferences, gave a representation of his Pastorate.

He said, "The Saints in the Conferences of which I have the care seem to be moving along pretty well, and trying to do the best they can. I found the Cambridge Conference in a rather poor situation, in consequence of the lack of men in the Priesthood. There were some Branches that could not get up a meeting. The Presidents were growing cold and dull, and did not care about going to the meetings themselves, and as a natural consequence, the Branches were in the same situation. Elder Gregg and myself have tried to move some of these Branches and unite them with others, and we have placed the best men we could find to preside over them, and there is now a better spirit among them than there was a few months ago. Brother Gregg is a good man, and willing to do anything that is required of him. He goes out into the villages around, trying to do the best he can to spread the Gospel and to do good. Brothers Gregg, Bayliss and Cowley are one with me in heart and mind, in doing our best to roll on the work of God. There is no great stir in these Conferences, but there are some being baptized once in a while. Our numbers are about the same as before the emigration. We have baptized about as many as have emigrated the past season, and the prospects for baptizing more are pretty good. We have not yet spoken about the tithing in that Pastorate. I have thought a good deal about it, but have waited to hear brother Franklin's mind before saying anything on the subject. It is a principle in which I rejoice, and I intend, when I return, to lay it before the Saints. I know that the brethren will work with me in this, and I believe that it will operate well."

Elder WILLIAM S. MUIR, Pastor of the Birmingham, Staffordshire, Shropshire,

and Warwickshire Conferences, gave a representation of his field of labour.

He said, "I feel well this morning, in having the privilege of representing the Birmingham Pastorate. It consists of a portion of twelve Counties—ten in England and two in Wales. The number of Saints in it is 2,380. There are twelve Traveling Elders in the Pastorate, six I found there when I took charge, and six have been appointed since by brother Franklin. So far as the Presidents, Elders, and myself are concerned, we are one, and have been from the beginning. Better brethren cannot be found, until you go to the mountains. I labour with them with great pleasure; I never was more blessed in my life. In the past six months we have raised funds to the amount of £1,800. We have been blessed in our labours with regard to the Conferences; three out of the four are paying tithing. I believe that it is by far the best mode of raising funds, if the Saints will universally pay it. I find that in all the places where I have been, this work is carried on by about one-half or two-thirds of the members; but it is thought that many are not so poor as they represent. That portion that do support the funds will pay tithing.

"We have baptized 400 in the Pastorate during the past half year; cut off 240, and 240 have emigrated. Those who have been cut off, I would say are generally persons who have been in the Church from five to eight years. Some of them have never been to meeting for four years of that time. We have cut them off, and the Lord has inspired us to do so. I have found Elders drunk, and we have cut them off, when I have been told that it would not do, but we have done it, and it has proved a blessing. We are baptizing more or less all the time, and the prospects are flattering. There are twenty or thirty ready for baptism to-day. God bless you all, brethren. Amen."

President RICHARDS remarked, concerning cutting members off from the Church—"Suppose that some who have been cut off have been surrounded by adverse circumstances, and have not really sinned against God, but being surrounded by the world have gone into darkness; perhaps by and bye their circumstances will change, they move into some other Conference, and under more favourable circumstances go to meeting, and hear some Elder preach by the Spirit of

God, their hearts should be touched by the melting influences of the Holy Spirit, whereupon they desire to join the Church again, and in all honesty make known their circumstances to the Presiding Elder. When he makes inquiry and finds that they are cut off, the question arises what for? and they answer, not for anything they have done particularly. But then they have got to make that appear, and the person who cut them off has gone to Zion. Now, such persons could not make it appear that they had not done anything worthy of being cut off. The Elder then says, 'why, brother Muir would not have cut you off unless you had been guilty.' Would it not be better for the names of such parties to be kept, and say that they have gone and their whereabouts not known? Then they would not have these obstacles in the way of renewing their covenant, and coming on in the way of salvation.

"We want to save the people, and to put nothing in the way of their salvation, but keep it open. The human family are thrown into every adverse circumstance. This Satan realizes, and he will throw all he can into the way of young men and women and everybody else that is calculated to lead them astray. Then let us treat them with all the wisdom the Lord gives us; let us deal with them with all the mercy we can exercise, so that their way may be open to do good and to be saved. By and bye we may meet them in Zion, rejoicing in all the blessings of the kingdom—rejoicing in the Lord with all good works. I want Pastors to direct the attention of Presidents to this matter. Many have been cut off unworthily. Try and let those who have been cut off, when they come back, enter in and be under a good shepherd. Try in all things to bless and to save."

Elder MUIR in reply said, "What brother Franklin has said is first-rate. We are now baptizing the very persons we have been cutting off, we are doing it continually. I believe that out of the 240 whom we have cut off, there is not a case similar to those brother Franklin has mentioned. We are well acquainted with all of them; we cut them off because we were forced to do it, and many of them have come back as soon as they could make things right."

Elder BENSON remarked, "This is the principle upon which we as Elders of Is-

rael ought to act—whenever we see one spark of the Spirit of the Lord in an individual, it is our duty to dig around him and try to reclaim him, so that he may become a benefit to this people and to the kingdom of God. We should deal with such a person as we would they should deal with us, were they in our place and we in theirs; and those who will do so I prophesy, in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, that the Spirit of the Lord will rest down upon them, and they will have an influence among this people, and all the devils in hell cannot prevent it. Amen."

President RICHARDS arose and said, "I am pleased with the representations which the brethren have been able to make. I should be pleased if we could now take up a little time to give vent to our feelings and enjoy ourselves. Time, however, is too limited for us to attend to anything but what is necessary. I should like to set forth before you, and the brethren who have come to take charge of the Mission, some items of policy that I have acted upon, that we might all have it together, and all understand it alike, so that Elders Pratt and Benson might see that we were one in these things. But as general instructions have been sent forth to all Pastors and Presidents of Conferences, in Number 2 of the present volume of the *Star*; and as I have been laying and shall continue to lay before President Pratt, in our conversations together, my plan of operations, relative to the poor and the P. E. Fund, and also the way in which I have conducted things in the Office, it is not necessary for me to take up time here on these matters.

"There is one important item I will mention, in which you, Pastors and Presidents, have taken part for some months past, and have shown that your hearts are in the work—I allude to tithing. Through this, means have been forwarded to the Office, and I consider that this matter is important to the welfare of the Saints. I feel that brother Pratt will think it well to continue this plan; however, he will do as he thinks best.

"I wish to say a few words on the subject of Conference houses. When Conference houses were first established, they were found conducive to the comfort and relief of the brethren. When they came in tired and weary from their Conferences, they found a place where they could be at home and

feel comfortable. These houses have been sustained at the expense of the Conferences.

"Now, in our history as a people, there is one remarkable trait in our character—our constant attempts to improve in everything; so it has been with these houses; and it has happened that they have improved so much that they have become a little too comfortable; and we have not realized of how many comforts we were depriving our brethren and sisters, at whose expense these houses were provided. Brethren, you all know how we once felt—how glad we were if we could have any of the servants of the Lord under our roof, what a tenderness we felt towards them. Why the very chairs they sat upon were almost revered. Well, brethren, many in these lands feel like this, and so much so, that they feel that the comforts which they ordinarily enjoy are not good enough for the brethren. If you were to go more among the Saints, and take a scanty morsel with them, and bless them, you would have more power with them—they would feel enriched and strengthened, and would go forth and do anything.

"When I and some others were in Scotland, we found many Saints who would say, 'We pay so much towards the support of the Conference house, and the brethren don't come to see us once in a while.' I have thought of this many times, and am satisfied that the Saints are deprived of much of the Spirit of the Lord, and of blessings which they might have if you went more among them.

"You all know, brethren, that these houses have become a great burden to the Conferences, and to sustain them means have been used that might have been put into the Emigrating Fund, to help send the poor Saints to Zion. I feel that the time has come for the abolition of Conference houses to a considerable extent, and where they cannot consistently be done away with entirely, they should be conducted with the strictest economy, that funds may not be diverted from more important interests.

"I do not feel to enlarge upon the subject of tithing. I have given a few of my ideas upon it in the *Star*, I feel, brethren, as if the time had come for that principle to be practically observed in this country. You all believe that it will only work ill with the rich. That exactly corroborates all experience in this Church.

You all know that it is difficult for brethren who are rich to pay tithing. With all our preaching through the *Star* and in the Valley, many in this country have refused to pay tithing, and observe this, one of the great commandments of the Lord. While the Saints refuse to pay tithing, though they profess to keep God's commandments, they are not doing so. Saints who wish to know whether it is advisable for them to go to Zion may know by this—if they are willing to practically regard this law, there will be room enough for the Spirit to dwell in their hearts, and they will know that Joseph and Brigham are Prophets, and all will be right with them there; but if they do not feel like this, it is better to save the expense and trouble of their emigration.

"If the principle of tithing be taken up generally by the poor, it will either shame the rich into paying or going out of the Church. Inasmuch as the Saints will pay it they will feel strengthened, and it will do wonders for you who are in the ministry. Go to work, then, and practically establish this principle, and it will work well in the Conferences all the day long. You will find money all the

time; when you want it, it will be on hand waiting for you, and you will not have to preach about this fund and the other. You will have nothing to do but to preach the Gospel, and the souls of the Saints will be filled with the riches of eternity, and they will soon find that they are ready to observe the law of consecration as well as the one of tithing.

"The fact is, the Lord is not only going to call for the tithing, which is only the interest of that which was put into the possession of Adam and his children, but He will let the people know that He is the original landowner, and He will call upon them for all they possess. So do not go and tell the Saints that tithing is all that will be wanting, but keep their hearts open, bless them, preach everlasting truth to them, and you will find when you preach tithing in all the Conferences, it will bring anew the Spirit of the Lord upon the people and upon the Saints. I do not know that I need say more about tithing, only this—carry it out, and it will be a great blessing in these lands.

"I do not feel like talking any more just now, but should be pleased to hear from brother Pratt."

(To be continued.)

The Latter-day Saints' Millennial Star.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1856.

THE "WESTERN STANDARD."—We have received several copies of each Number of this paper, as far as issued, and are now prepared to supply a limited number of subscribers with it from the commencement. The price, if sent through the Book Agents, will be 19s. 6d. per annum, in advance; single Number 5d. Half yearly subscriptions will be received. If sent to subscribers, *by post*, 1d per copy extra.

THE SHIP "LUCY THOMPSON."—This vessel which left Liverpool on the 5th of July, arrived in New York on the 8th of August.

HISTORY OF JOSEPH SMITH.

(Continued from page 568.)

[June, 1841.] The newspapers of the United States are teeming with all manner of lies, abusing the Saints of the Most High, and striving to call down the wrath of the people upon His servants.

Wednesday, 16th. Elder B. Young and company arrived at Wheeling at 4 p.m., and on

Sunday, 20th. Visited the brethren at Cincinnati.

Monday, 21st. Hyrum Smith and William Law visited the Saints in Chester County, Pennsylvania, on their mission east; and there met Elder Geo. A. Smith on his return home.

Tuesday, 22nd. Elder Theodore Curtis, having previously been arraigned before a magistrate, and bound over in the sum of forty pounds, for "blasphemy," i.e., preaching the Gospel, appeared at the Court of Sessions, at Gloucester, England, and after remaining five days, was informed on inquiry, that no bill was found against him, and was suffered to go at large again after paying one pound and one shilling cost. Thus we see that the same opposition to truth prevails in other countries, as well as in this.

The following is extracted from a letter in the *Juliet Courier*—

Monmouth, June, 1841.

My Dear Sir—Before this reaches you, I have no doubt you will have heard of the trial of Joseph Smith, familiarly known as the Mormon Prophet. As some misrepresentations have already gone abroad, in relation to Judge Douglass' decision, and the merits of the question decided by the Judge; permit me to say, the only question decided, though many were debated, was the validity of the executive writ which had once been sent out, I think in Sept. 1840, and a return on it that Mr. Smith could not be found. The same writ was issued in June, 1841. There can really be no great difficulty about this matter, under this state of facts.

The Judge acquitted himself handsomely, and silenced clamours that had been raised against the defendant.

Since the trial I have been at Nauvoo, on the Mississippi, in Hancock County, Illinois; and have seen the manner in which things are conducted among the Mormons. In the first place, I cannot help noticing the plain hospitality of the Prophet, Smith, to all strangers visiting the town, aided as he is, in making the stranger comfortable by his excellent wife, a woman of superior ability. The people of the town appear to be honest and industrious, engaged in their usual avocations of building up a town, and making all things around them comfortable. On Sunday I attended one of their meetings, in front of the Temple now building, and one of the largest buildings in the State. There could not have been less than 2,500 people

present, and as well appearing as any number that could be found in this or any State. Mr. Smith preached in the morning, and one could have readily learned, then, the magic by which he has built up this society, because, as we say in Illinois, "they believe in him," and in his honesty. It has been a matter of astonishment to me, after seeing the Prophet, as he is called, Elder Rigdon, and many other gentlemen men, any one may see at Nauvoo, who will visit there, why it is, that so many professing Christianity, and so many professing to reverence the sacred principles of our Constitution (which gives free religious toleration to all), have slandered, and persecuted this sect of Christians.

Saturday, 26th. Elder Young and company arrived on the steamer *Mermaid*, at the mouth of the Ohio river.

Thursday, July 1st. Elders Young, Kimball, and Taylor arrived at Nauvoo, after an interesting mission to England. The accounts of their missions are highly satisfactory.

During a heavy thunderstorm at Derby, England, hundreds of small fish and frogs descended, and were picked up alive by the people.

Saturday, 3rd. The following is an extract from the Legion Minutes—

The second Regiment, first Cohort, consisting of four Companies, was organized, and Captain George Coulson was elected Colonel, Josiah Ellis Lieutenant-Colonel, and Hyrum Kimball Major. On the same day, the third Regiment, second Cohort, consisting of four Companies, was organized; Samuel Bent was elected Colonel, George Morey, Lieutenant-Colonel, and William Niswanger, Major; and the Legion was called out to celebrate our National Independence (the 4th being Sunday), and was reviewed by Lieutenant-General Joseph Smith, who made an eloquent and patriotic speech to the troops, and strongly testified of his regard for our national welfare, and his willingness to lay down his life in defence of his country, and closed with these remarkable words, "I would ask no greater boon, than to lay down my life for my country."

An extensive dinner was got up in the grove, of which I partook, in company with the officers of the Legion, President Rigdon, and many others, with their ladies.

Elder Willard Richards left his family with his sisters at Richmond, Massachusetts, and started for Nauvoo.

Elder Orson Pratt has published in New York an edition of his history of the

coming forth of the Book of Mormon, first printed in Edinburgh.

Friday, 9th.

Revelation given to Joseph Smith, in the house of Brigham Young, in Nauvoo City, July 9, 1841.—

Dear and well-beloved brother Brigham Young, verily thus saith the Lord unto you, my servant Brigham, it is no more required at your hand to leave your family as in times past, for your offering is acceptable to me; I have seen your labour and toll in journeyings for my name. I therefore command you to send my word abroad, and take special care of your family from this time, henceforth, and forever. Amen.

Monday, 12th. Elder William Clayton, was appointed Clerk of the High Council of Iowa, and John Patten Recorder of baptisms for the dead in Iowa.

At the urgent solicitations of the brethren at Zarahemla, I had consented, at a previous date, that they might baptize for the dead on the Iowa side of the river.

I was in the City Council, and moved that any person in the City of Nauvoo be at liberty to sell vinous liquors in any quantity, subject to the City ordinances.

Tuesday, 13th. Elder Geo. A. Smith returned from his mission in England.

A treaty was signed between Turkey, Russia, England, France, Austria, and Prussia, whereby the Dardanelles are closed to all foreign ships of war, as long as the Ottoman Porte enjoys peace.

Wednesday, 14th. The following is translated from the Arabic, in the *Malta Times*—"Aleppo, 3rd May. A great famine has happened in Aleppo, Malitia, and Karbat, insomuch that many people died with hunger, and others sold their sons and daughters to get bread to eat. But the Almighty God rained upon them seed (manna), and fed them withal." "Of the veracity of these words," adds the *Malta Times*, "extracted from an Arabic letter, we are perfectly satisfied. The seed alluded to is known in Malta, being nearly like 'hab' or 'dazz,' and which being kept a little while becomes white, like 'semola' (very fine wheaten flour)."

Immense quantities of locusts have appeared in Spain this year, devouring everything in their way; and a shower of flesh and blood is reported in the southern part of the United States.

Thursday, 15th. Many of the Newspapers are publishing lies about me by

the wholesale; should I attempt to enumerate them, I could write nothing else; suffice it to say, every falsehood wicked men can invent, assisted by their father the devil, is trumpeted to the world as sound doctrine, which proves the words of Jesus, "They have persecuted me, they will persecute you also."

I spent considerable part of the day with several of the Twelve Apostles.

Saturday, 17th.

Ratisbon on the Danube,
July 17, 1841.

Dear Brother Joseph, and all whom it may concern.—With pleasure I take my pen to write to you at this time, hoping this communication may find you as it leaves me, in good health and enjoying a comfortable measure of the Holy Spirit.

On the 20th of June last, I left London for Rotterdam in Holland, after writing a lengthy epistle to you, and also the copy of a letter addressed to the Rev. Dr. S. Hirschell, President Rabbi of the Hebrews in London; which I hope you have received ere this. The work of the Lord is steadily advancing in London, under the efficient and zealous labours of our worthy brother Elder Lorenzo Snow.

The fine steamer *Batavier* brought me safely over the billows of a tremendous rough sea in about 30 hours. Never did I suffer more from sea sickness than during this short voyage; but it was soon over, and we landed safely in Rotterdam. I took my lodgings at the London Hotel, at two florins per diem, about three shillings and five pence sterling, or seventy-five cents. Here I called on the Hebrew Rabbi, and proposed certain questions to him; but as he did not understand a word of English, it was hard for me to enter into particulars with him; I asked him, however, whether he expected his Messiah to come directly from heaven, or whether he expected him to be born of a woman on earth? He replied that he expected him to be born of a woman of the seed and lineage of David. At what period do you look for this event? Answer. "We have been looking a long time, and are now living in constant expectation of his coming." Do you believe in the restitution of your nation to the land of your fathers, called the land of promise? "We hope it will be so" was the reply. He then added, "We believe that many Jews will return to Jerusalem, and rebuild the City—rear a temple to the name of the Most High, and restore our ancient worship; Jerusalem shall be the capital of our nation—the centre of our union, and the standard and ensign of our national existence. But we do not be-

lieve that all the Jews will go there, for the place is not large enough to contain them. They are now gathering there," continued he, "almost continually." I told him that I had written an address to the Hebrews, and was about procuring its publication in his own language (Dutch), and when completed I would leave him a copy. He thanked me for this token of respect, and I bade him adieu. I soon obtained the publication of five hundred copies of the address, and left one at the house of the Rabbi—he being absent from home, I did not see him.

After remaining here about one week, I took the coach for Amsterdam, distance 7 hours, or about 30 English miles. Rotterdam is a fine town of about eighty thousand inhabitants. The cleanliness of its streets, the antique order of its architecture, the extreme height of its buildings, the numerous shade trees with which it is beautified, and the great number of canals through almost every part of the town, filled with ships of various sizes from different parts of the world; all these, with many other things not mentioned, contributed to give this place a peculiarity resembled no where else in the course of my travels, except in Amsterdam. Most of the business men here speak a little English—some speak it very well.

In ascending the waters of the Rhine from the sea to Rotterdam, the numerous windmills which I beheld in constant operation, led me to think, almost, that all Europe came here for their grinding. But I ascertained that they were grinding for distilleries, where the floods of gin are made, which not only deluge our beloved country with fatal consequences, but many others. Gin is one of the principal articles of exportation from this country.

In going to Amsterdam, I passed through a very beautiful town, called "The Hague," the residence of the King of Holland. I saw his palace, which was guarded by soldiers both horse and foot. For grandeur it bore but a faint resemblance to Buckingham Palace in London. But the beautiful parks and picturesque scenery in and about the Hague, I have never seen equalled in any country.

I remained in Amsterdam only one night and a part of two days. I called on the President Rabbi here, but he was gone from home. I left at his house a large number of the addresses for himself and his people, and took coach for Arnheim on the Rhine. Took boat the same evening for Maastricht. Travelling by coach and steam is rather cheaper in this country than in the United States. We were three days in going up the river to Maastricht.

Holland and the lower part of Prussia are very low, flat countries. The French and

German languages are spoken all along the Rhine; but little or no English. The Rhine is about like the Ohio for size, near its mouth where it empties into the Mississippi. Its waters resemble the Missouri waters—dark, and muddy. The scenery and landscapes along this river have been endowed with art and nature's choicest gifts.

I have been made acquainted with Europe, in America, by books, to a certain extent; yet now my eyes behold! It is impossible for a written description of a stranger's beauty to leave the same impression upon the mind, as it made by an ocular view of the lovely object. This is the difference between reading of, and seeing the countries of Europe. From Maastricht I came to Frankfort on the Maine, by railroad—distance 7 hours. From Frankfort I came to this place—distance about 30 hours, where Napoleon gained a celebrated victory over the Prussians and Austrians. The very ground on which I now write this letter, was covered by about sixty thousand, slain in that battle. It is called the battle of Aockeynaal.

It was my intention to have gone directly down the Danube to Constantinople, but having neglected to get my passport vized by the Austrian Ambassador at Frankfort, I had to forward it to the Austrian Ambassador at Munich and procure his permission, signature, and seal before I could enter the Austrian dominions. This detained me five days, during which time I conceived the idea of sitting down and learning the German language scientifically. I became acquainted with a lady here, who speaks French and German to admiration, and she was very anxious to speak the English—she proposed giving me instruction in the German, if I would instruct her in English. I accepted her proposal. I have been engaged eight days in this task. I have read one book through and part of another, and translated and written considerable. I can speak and write the German considerable already, and the lady tells me that I make astonishing progress. From the past experience, I know that the keen edge of any work translated by a stranger, in whose heart the spirit of the matter does not dwell, is lost—the life and animation thereof die away into a cold mediocrity, and it becomes almost entirely another thing. This step is according to the best light I can get, and hope and trust that it is according to the mind of the Lord. The people will hardly believe but that I have spoken German before; but I tell them, nein (no). The German is spoken in Prussia, Bavaria, and in all the States of Germany, Austria, the south of Russia, and in fine more or less all over Europe. It appears to me, therefore, that some person of some little ex-

perience ought to know this language so as to translate himself, without being dependent on strangers. If I am wrong in my movement, pray that the Spirit of the Lord may direct me aright. If I am right, pray that Heaven may speedily give me this language.

It is very sickly in Constantinople, Syria, and Alexandria at present. I would rather, therefore, wait until cool weather before I go there. I might have written most of this letter in German, but as you would more readily understand it in English, I have written it in English.

With pleasure I leave the historical part of my letter, to touch a softer note, and give vent to the feelings of my heart. I hope and trust that the cause which you so fearlessly advocate, is rolling forth in America, with that firm and steady motion which characterizes the work of Jehovah. The enemies which we are forced to encounter are numerous, strong, shrewd, and cunning. Their leader transfuses into them his own spirit, and brings them into close alliance with the numerous hosts of precious immortals who have been earlier taken captives by the haughty tyrant, and sacrificed upon the altar of iniquity, transgression, and sin. May it please our Father in heaven to throw round thee His protecting arms, to place beneath thee Almighty strength, ever buoy thy head above the raging waves of tribulation, through which the chart of destiny has evidently marked thy course. Happy in the enjoyment of the distinguished consideration with which Heaven's favour, alone, has endowed me, of bearing with you, some humble part in laying the foundation of the glorious kingdom of Messiah, which is destined, in its onward course, to break in pieces and destroy all others, and stand for ever. The friendship and good will which are breathed towards me through all your letters, are received as the legacy which noble minds and generous hearts are ever anxious to bequeath. They soften the hard and rugged path in which heaven has directed my course. They are buoyancy in depression—joy in sorrow; and when the dark clouds of the desponding hope are gathering thick around the mental horizon, like a kind angel from the fountain of mercy, they dispel the gloom, dry the tear of sorrow, and pour humanity's healing balm into my grieved and sorrowful heart. Be assured, therefore, brother Joseph, that effusions from the altar of a grateful heart are smoking to heaven daily in thy behalf; and not only in thine, but in behalf of all Zion's suffering sons and daughters whose generous magnanimity will ever environ and adorn the brow of the object of their compassion. Though now far separated from you, and also from her, who, with me, has suffered

the chilling blasts of adversity, yet hope lingers in this bosom, brightened almost into certainty by the implicit confidence reposed in the virtue of that *call* which was borne on the gentle breeze of the Spirit of God, through the dark shades of midnight gloom, 'till it found a mansion in my anxious and inquiring heart, that my feet shall once more press the American soil; and under the shade of her streaming banner, embrace again the friends I love.

I never knew that I was, in reality an American, until I walked out one fine morning in Rotterdam along the wharf, where many ships lay in the waters of the Rhine. Suddenly my eye caught a broad pendant floating in a gentle breeze over the stern of a fine ship at half mizen mast; and when I saw the wide spread eagle perched on her banner, with the stripes and stars under which our fathers were led to conquest and victory, my heart leaped into my mouth, a flood of tears burst from my eyes, and before reflection could mature a sentence, my mouth involuntarily gave birth to these words, "I am an American." To see the flag of one's country in a strange land, and floating upon strange waters, produces feelings which none can know except those who experience them. I can now say that I am an American. While at home, the warmth and fire of the American spirit lay in silent slumber in my bosom; but the winds of foreign climes have fanned it into a flame.

I have seen some of the finest specimens of painting and sculpture of both ancient and modern times. The vast varieties of curiosities, also, from every country on the globe, together with every novelty that genius could invent or imagination conceive, which I have been compelled to witness in the course of my travels, would be too heavy a tax upon my time to describe, and upon your patience to read. I have witnessed the wealth and splendour of many of the towns in Europe—have gazed with admiration upon her widely-extended plains, her lofty mountains, her mouldering castles, and her extensive vineyards: for at this season nature is clad in her bridal robes, and smiles under the benign jurisprudence of her Author. I have also listened to the blandishments, gazed upon the pride and fashion of a world grown old in luxury and refinement, viewed the pageantry of kings, queens, lords, and nobles; and am now where military honour, and princely dignity, must bow at the shrine of clerical superiority. In fine, my mind has become cloyed with novelty, pomp, and show; and turns with disgust from the glare of fashion to commune with itself in retired meditation.

Were it consistent with the will of Deity,

and consonant with the convictions of my own bosom, most gladly would I retreat from the oppressing heat of public life, and seek repose in the cool and refreshing shades of domestic endearments, and bask in the affections of my own little family circle. But the will of God be done! Can the Messiah's kingdom but be advanced through my toil, privation, and excessive labours, and at last sanctify my work through the effusion of my blood! I yield, O Lord! I yield to thy righteous mandate! Imploring help from thee in the hour of trial, and strength in the day of weakness to faithfully endure until my immortal spirit shall be driven from its earthly mansion to find a refuge in the bosom of its God.

If the friends in America shall be edified

in reading this letter from brother Hyde, I hope they will remember one thing; and that is this, that he hopes he has a wife and two children living there; but the distance is so great between him and them, that his arm is not long enough to administer to their wants. I have said enough. Lord, bless my wife and children, and the hand that ministers good to them, in the name of Jesus Christ. Amen. Adieu for the present.

Good rest on all the Saints throughout the world.

ORSON HYDE.

A violent and destructive hurricane swept over portions of France, Germany, and Switzerland.

(To be continued.)

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW JERSEY.

Toms River, Ocean County, New Jersey,
United States, August 11, 1856.

Brother O. Pratt.

I left Washington City on the evening of the 6th instant, for the purpose of meeting brother F. D. Richards and his companions, on their arrival at New York. The train I was in stopped at Wilmington for refreshments, and I was accidentally left, an occurrence which never happened before with me. The train proceeded on for about one hour, when it encountered two cows laying on the track—it being about eleven o'clock at night—which threw the engine tender, and several cars from off the track, smashing and breaking them all up, the car I had previously rode in being one of the number. Several passengers had their legs broken, and were otherwise bruised. My trunk in the baggage car was completely smashed, and when I viewed the wreck, I felt thankful that a kind Providence had protected me, and watched over and preserved me from the harm and danger, I should have been subjected to if I had not been left behind.

By the next train I arrived in New York, and on the evening of the 7th, found brothers Taylor, Felt, and Stenhouse all well. On the evening of the 8th the *Asia* arrived, with brothers Rich-

ards, Wheelock, Young, Dunbar, and Linforth and family, as passengers, all well. We had a long evening visit with them, at brother Taylor's room, in Brooklyn, in which brother Appleby, from Salt Lake participated, and we passed a most agreeable and pleasant evening; being happy, indeed, to meet with our brethren in the Gospel of peace. The following day all were busy, in order that our brethren might get ready to pursue their journey, and they left at 5 o'clock, p.m., in the cars for St. Louis, by way of the New York and Erie Railroad. At the same hour brothers John Taylor, T. B. H. Stenhouse, C. Savage, W. I. Appleby, George Taylor and myself went on board the fine schooner *Banner*, Captain Samuel Brown, on a Picnic Excursion, from this place.

The news from home is cheering on every side, family well, good crops, and peace and plenty, among the Saints. Brother Appleby sends his kind regards to you and brother Benson, and to all the rest of enquiring brethren. May the God of Abraham bless you, and give you, together with brother Benson, and all the Israel of God, grace sufficient for your day. Brother Taylor also join with us in tendering his love and prayers for your welfare and prosperity.

GEORGE A. SMITH.

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

WALES.

"Udgorn Seion" Office,
Near White's Gardens, Swansea.
August 16th, 1856.

President O. Pratt,

Dear Brother—Having been called upon to leave my field of labour, as President of the Liverpool Conference, to travel among the Churches under your jurisdiction, I feel impressed at this juncture to pen you a few items relative to my mission to my native land.

I left my mountain home, in conjunction with several other missionaries destined for Europe, on the 8th of May, 1855. At that time my health was much impaired, and had been for some time previous to my departure; but I felt determined to come to England on my mission, let the consequences be what they might. I feel grateful to be able to say that, through the blessing of the Lord, administered through brother Brigham and by yourself, in setting me apart for my mission, I gradually regained my usual health, and arrived in England on the 12th of August, after a journey of three months and four days. I was much pleased to greet President Franklin D. Richards on my arrival in Liverpool, who has been a father to me all the time.

I was appointed to labour in the Liverpool Conference, under the Presidency of Elders G. D. Grant and S. W. Crandall, which I did with much pleasure and satisfaction up to the end of January in the current year, when, according to my appointment, I took charge of the Conference as President.

Notwithstanding my predecessors had done a great work, there was still much left to be accomplished. The first step decided to be taken was to devise means for the liquidation of the Conference debts, amounting in all to about £150, and to free the Priesthood and Saints of these incumbrances, so that they might be freer to engage in declaring to the people the words of eternal life.

The Lord put it into the hearts of His servants to adopt the principle of tithing, thus giving the Saints the privilege of seeking first the kingdom of God and its righteousness, that all things might be

added unto them. Accordingly this holy principle was introduced at our Priesthood meeting, held at Clare-street Sunday, February 3rd, 1856. There were some of the Presidents of branches and faithful Elders who, by the Holy Ghost, bore testimony that it was of God. They accordingly adopted this law of the Gospel. The Lord blessed all that did so—their faith increased, and within a few weeks, with a little exertion and explanation on the subject, nearly all in the Conference were paying their tenth. The consequence is, they enjoy more of the Holy Spirit, their faith is in livelier exercise, the Priesthood are not required to remain at home to preach money to the Saints, but they have the privilege of devoting their time to the spreading of the Gospel. The debts are now paid, and all things move on harmoniously. Thus the Lord has in the short space of seven months enabled us to carry on His work to our satisfaction, by conferring upon the people, through their obedience, the blessings which we promised them. Many have testified with soberness that they feel better, and enjoy a greater portion of the spirit of Zion, since they commenced paying their tithing than they ever did before.

A special Conference was held in Richmond Hall on Sunday, the 10th instant, in order that my successor, Elder James Marsden, might meet with the Saints and receive the Presidency of the Conference from my hands. We had certainly a rich time. Your presence, with that of Pastor Dana, several of the Elders from the Valley, and of my much-esteemed brethren your co-workers in the Office, tended to bless and make the Saints feel exceedingly happy.

The words of eternal life that flowed by the power of the Holy Ghost from your lips, will doubtless be the means of causing the Elders generally to go with all their might and cry aloud to this generation to be reconciled to God through obedience to His commandments.

I felt much pleasure in turning over the Conference to so good a man as brother Marsden, and that I was able to give him the same *free of debt with some cash in hand*. The work is onward with power. May God speed it.

The Saints of the said Conference have done first-rate. The Presidents of Branches are men in whom the Lord delights, because of their willingness to do the will of His servants. May the Lord bless them and the authorities over them continually.

With reference to my present mission, I feel thankful to you and my brethren for the privilege of labouring in so extensive a field. I sincerely trust, by the blessing of the Lord, that I shall be able to comfort, bless, and build up the Saints with whom I may associate in our most holy faith.

Since my departure from Liverpool, I have visited a portion of the Saints in the

Herefordshire Conference, namely, Newport and Abersychan, and I can say that they are a good people, and, with their President, Elder Russell, they enjoy richly the spirit of the Gospel.

I shall spend a few days in Wales with President Daniels, and trust, with the assistance of the Holy Spirit, to be a blessing to the Saints whom I may visit in the Principality.

Brothers Daniels, Ashby, and Williams desire with me a kind and affectionate remembrance to yourself, Counsellors, and all associated with you in the Office.

Yours truly,

JOHN KAY.

VARIETIES.

THE UNRULY MEMBER.—There are but ten precepts of the law of God, says Leighton, and two of them, so far as concerns the outward organ and vent of the sins there forbidden are bestowed *on the tongue*, (one in the first table, and the other in the second table,) as though it were ready to fly out both against God and man, if not thus bridled.

THE CHRISTIAN MOTHER.—The Christian mother with her child is the loveliest vision that rises out of the troubled waters of our nature. The great master of Christian painting delighted to represent the mother of Christ and her spotless child under every aspect of tender communion; making it the aim of his life to portray the ineffable graces, the meek self-oblivion, the rapture of devoted love which belong to the Christian mother.

NATIONALITY.

Address by ELIZA R. SNOW, Feb. 27, 1855, before an assembly of the "Polysophical Institution," in Great Salt Lake City.

Most courteously, this evening I'll present
Before this audience, a sentiment—
At least, a hint on Nationality,
A love, or rather partiality
For birth-place—country, and the people, where
Our lungs at first inhale the vital air.

One might as well my thoughts exterminate—
My place in pedigree annihilate;
Or the warm pulse of life eradicate,
As to efface or to remove from me
The sentiment of Nationality.

It of my nature constitutes a part—
Unites with all the life-blood of my heart,
And if no trait or portion of my spirit,
'Tis something I eternally inherit.

Not all the charms surrounding scenes impart
Can chase the high-toned feelings from my heart;
For oft—full oft, so tenderly they yearn,
A kindling impulse prompts a fond return
Unto the land of my nativity—
My native home—my native scenery.

But where—O where the land so choice—so dear,
Which is the nation I so much revere?

I do not languish for the lakes and rills,
The rugged heights of Europe's Alpine hills,
The verdant vales which beautifully repose
'Neath their bold summits of eternal snows.

Nor would I boast a proud nativity
On the luxuriant plains of Italy,
With glowing, sunny landscapes, rich, and fair,
Tall city spires and grand cathedrals there,

Where the salubrious climate's genial heat
Gives to the pulse, a soft and ardent beat;
Where nature with accelerated force,
With less of time, completes her wonted course.

Nor yet in Germany, where laws are made
To fit like tenons of the workman's trade—
Where every code of civil policy
Mocks the precision of geometry—
Where ease and luxury are smiling round,
And merry glee and cheerfulness abound—
Where fragrant meadows and the harvest field
To man and beast a joyous plenty yield.

Not Britain with her mountains, hills, and dales,
Including England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales,
With inland products and ship-crested coast—
Comprising much that wealth and honor boast:
With far-famed cities, towns and villas too,
Where genius flourish'd and where valor grew,
With all varieties of grade and sphere
Of home—sweet home, most lovely and most dear—
The honour'd home of noble thousands, where
Are executed with judicious care
Those legal pow'rs created to bestow
Protection's banner to the high and low;
And where religious toleration now,
Above all elsewhere, lifts its manly brow.

Not Sweden, Denmark, Norway—not in France
Where revolution's onward strides advance
And then recede, as tides that ebb and flow—
As moons that waxing, waning, onward go: